

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐  
no ☐

Property Name: Stoney Batter Inventory Number: BA-3251  
Address: 6850 Sunshine Avenue Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ X no  
City: Kingsville Zip Code: 21087 County: Baltimore  
USGS Quadrangle(s): White Marsh  
Property Owner: James Ralph Medley Tax Account ID Number: 1900003443  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 17 Tax Map Number: 54  
Project: MHT Review of Cell Tower MD3107 - Stoney Batter Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency Prepared By: EHT Tracerics  
Preparer's Name: Jeanne Barnes & Paul Singh Date Prepared: 8/10/2009  
Documentation is presented in: Baltimore County Historical Society, Baltimore County Office of Planning  
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ X Eligibility not recommended  
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no  
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ X no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

**Significance Summary:**

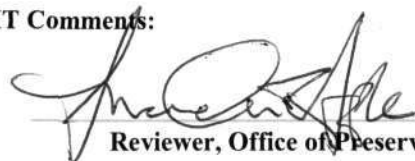
Stoney Batter, historically known as Clarkson's Hope, at 6850 Sunshine Avenue is a 97-acre farm situated on a hill on the north side of Sunshine Avenue. Located approximately a half mile east of the village of Fork and two miles northwest of Kingsville in Baltimore County, Maryland, the property was initially improved ca. 1845 by the construction of a large stone house. Stoney Batter served as a farm from the early nineteenth century through the 1970s, when it was purchased for use as a tractor-trailer equipment facility. In the mid-1980s, the property was returned to its original use as a farm; the main house, previously damaged by fire, was renovated. Four distinct periods of development are presented by the extant resources on the property: 1) initial construction, which included the main house, in the mid-nineteenth century by John Woodland; 2) the expansion of the agricultural activities in the 1920s by the Dilworth family; 3) the creation of a dairy farm by the Schmidt family in the 1940s; and 4) the property's use in the late twentieth century as a small working farm.

Because of several extensive renovation projects undertaken in the twentieth century, the main house no longer retains the integrity to support its historic and architectural contexts as a mid-nineteenth-century stone house in the Fork/Kingsville area. Furthermore,

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better examples of this indigenous construction material exist in Baltimore County. The 97-acre tract, which has been returned to its original use as farmland, includes outbuildings dating from the 1920s, 1940s and the late twentieth century. Although the property represents agricultural farming in rural Baltimore County, the acreage has been reduced from the 141-acre tract first improved by John Woodland in the mid-1840s to the 97-acre tract today known as Stoney Batter. Moreover, this is one of many agricultural properties in Baltimore County. Therefore, it is recommended that the property at 6850 Sunshine Avenue is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

#### Historical Background:

Stoney Batter is located at 6850 Sunshine Avenue in the northeastern portion of Baltimore County. Sunshine Avenue, which runs northwest to southeast, was originally named "Rolling Road" and later "Joppa Road" because farmers rolled hogsheads of tobacco along the thoroughfare to the wharves in Joppa. Sunshine Avenue was one of several roads that wound through Baltimore County, connecting the agricultural hinterlands with the port at the mouth of the Gunpowder River.(1) Small villages such as Fork and Kingsville developed at the intersection of these roads. Fork is centered at the intersection of Hartford Road (formerly the turnpike between Baltimore and Philadelphia), Fork Road, and Sunshine Avenue. The village received its name for its location near the fork of the two Gunpowder Falls. The Union Methodist Church, constructed in 1771, was one of the first buildings constructed in the town, soon attracted other development because of its location along these busy transportation routes.(2) By the early nineteenth century, the town included a hotel, hardware store, wheelwright, blacksmith shop, and general store. The Fork Meeting House was constructed in 1839; a post office, churches, and schools soon followed.(3)

Kingsville grew in a similar manner around the intersection of Belair Road (Maryland Route 1) and Sunshine Avenue. The village took its name from Abraham King, a Pennsylvanian who arrived in Maryland in 1815 and purchased 200 acres of land that would later comprise the town. Notably, St. John's Parish Church, which was formerly located in Joppa, moved to Kingsville in 1817. The church was constructed on land donated by Edward Day. Prior to King's arrival, the Day family owned much of the land in the vicinity of Kingsville. Nicholas Day, the patriarch of the clan, purchased 150 acres of the "William the Conqueror Tract" in 1695. Around 1730, his son, Nicholas Jr., constructed the still extant stone house that would later serve as the Kingsville Inn (BA-243). By the mid-nineteenth century, Kingsville also had a post office, a Lutheran Church, and a public school.(4)

While the hamlets of Fork and Kingsville attracted small clusters of residential and commercial development, the surrounding area was sparsely populated and primarily used for farming. Throughout the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, this section of Baltimore County was historically known as the Gunpowder Hundred. Hundreds were political subdivisions equivalent to modern day election districts. The Gunpowder Hundred encompassed the Fork and Kingsville area and the surrounding large farms and country estates.(5) Stoney Batter is located on a portion of Clarkson's Hope, a 600-acre tract of the Gunpowder Hundred that was granted to Robert Clarkson in 1684.(6) Clarkson's Hope was subsequently subdivided into smaller farms. In 1799, Edward Day conveyed a 146-acre parcel of Clarkson's Hope to Nathan Baker.(7) In 1840, Wesley Baker sold 141 acres of Clarkson's Hope to John Woodland.(8)

John Woodland's property rapidly increased in value. He purchased the Clarkson's Hope tract in 1840 for \$2,500. By 1850, the U.S. Federal Census listed the value of Woodland's real estate at \$6,000. This significant increase in value suggests that Woodland oversaw construction of the stone house ca. 1845; the stone well house was likely constructed contemporaneously. Other buildings that are no longer extant may have also been constructed by Woodland although this is not known. The 1850 Census documents that Woodland, a farmer, had a large family that required suitable housing. Woodland and his wife, Cassandra, resided on their farm with their 12 children ranging in age from 5 months to 26 years old. A 71-year-old female, Charity McConnell, likely Woodland's mother-in-law, also lived within the household.(9) Woodland was additionally enumerated as owning two slaves, a 40-

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year-old mulatto female and a six-year-old mulatto male.(10) The sizeable stone house at Stoney Batter would have provided ample living space for the Woodland family. Further, the form of the stone building with its five-bay wide main block and three-bay wide wings is representative of the period during which Woodland owned the property; however, renovations to the building in the twentieth century have masked its original stylistic expression.

In 1852, the Woodlands sold Clarkson's Hope, then comprised of 136 acres, to Charles L. Kellum of Baltimore City for \$5,400.(11) The 1850 Census recorded Kellum, aged 18, as a clerk in his father's ship chandlery business, Kellum & Merrill.(12) Lewis Kellum and J. L. Merrill outfitted ships and sailors with nautical supplies, provisions, and groceries from their store on Smith's Wharf in Baltimore.(13) In 1872, Clarkson's Hope was sold under a court order after a legal dispute involving Lewis Kellum. The property was purchased by George Dilworth, who in turn conveyed it to his father, John Dilworth. John, a farmer, and his wife, Eliza, had immigrated to Baltimore County from Ireland.(14) Their nativity may explain the property's current name "Stoney Batter" - Stoneybatter was a village located outside of Dublin. The deeds of conveyance, however, refer to the property as Clarkson's Hope; historic maps do not note the name of the property, only the owners.

The 1877 Hopkins Map of Baltimore County is the first map to depict improvements at Clarkson's Hope. It is labeled "Jno. Dilworth" and is set back from Joppa Road at the end of a long driveway, which corresponds to the current location of the main house.(15) The 1880 Federal Census recorded John and Eliza Dilworth residing on the property with their adult sons, George and Robert, who worked on the farm, along with Robert's wife, Emma, and his daughter, Jesse.(16) Clarkson's Hope remained in the Dilworth family for more than 60 years. In 1889, John Dilworth conveyed the property to his two sons.(17) George Dilworth died in 1896, leaving his brother as his sole heir.(18) The G. W. Bromley and Co. Atlases of Baltimore County from 1898 and 1915 show Robert Dilworth as occupying the stone house during this period.(20) After the deaths of Robert and Emma Dilworth, interest in Clarkson's Hope was divided among their children including Jesse, Eliza, Mabel, and David Burgan Dilworth.(21) When the children inherited the property in 1924, several improvements are believed to have been made, including updating the main stone house in the fashionable Colonial Revival style and constructing several agricultural outbuildings. The application of the Colonial Revival-style elements was remarkably common in the second quarter of the twentieth century and can be interpreted as the Dilworth family's renewed interest in the property.

The Dilworth heirs repeatedly borrowed against the value of Clarkson's Hope. After several mortgages were placed on the property, Jesse Dilworth and his siblings sold the house and 136-acre farm to J. Frank and Nina Pauline Schmidt in 1935.(22) The Schmidt family appears to have enlarged the farm operations and constructed several additional agricultural buildings, including the dairy barn and silo and likely constructed the tenant house on the property. The Schmidts retained the property until 1946 when they sold it to Elwood S. Quarngesser, an auto and tractor salesman from Baltimore City.(23) Thirty years later, Quarngesser sold Clarkson's Hope to the Truck Trailer Equipment Corporation.(24) During this time period, the main house fell into disrepair and sustained damage from a fire (according to the wife of the current property owner, Ralph Medley). When James and Ralph Medley purchased the house and its surrounding 97-acre farm in 1981, the building was vacant and required extensive repairs. After significant renovations to the house, including rehabilitating the wings of the house for use as apartments, the property was returned to its original use as a farm. The main house is the centerpiece of the farm property, which is currently used to grow corn and raise cattle and chickens. The property is currently known as Stoney Batter, although the source of the name is not known.

#### Assessment:

The property now known as Stoney Batter is one of several farms that developed in the mid-nineteenth century in Baltimore County. Historically known as Clarkson's Hope, Stoney Batter contains numerous resources that reflect four distinct periods of development that spans more than 150 years. The property was initially improved ca. 1845 by John Woodland; the only extant resources from this initial period of development are the main stone house and the stone well house. In the 1920s, under the tenure

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of the Dilworth family, several agricultural buildings were constructed, including three outbuildings (now used as chicken houses), a corn crib, and a garage with apartment. The property was subsequently enlarged in the 1940s by the Schmidt family who constructed a tenant house, well house, shed/gatehouse, dairy barn, silo, barn, and shed. The property changed owners several times in the twentieth century and in the 1970s was used as the location of a tractor-trailer equipment business. In 1981, the property was purchased by James and Ralph Medley, who returned it back to its original use as a farm although the acreage had been reduced. In addition to the construction of a hay shelter, animal shelter, tractor shed, and gazebo, the Medleys also completed extensive renovations to the main house, which had been in disrepair and is believed to have suffered fire damage. Although the property represents agricultural farming in rural Baltimore County, the acreage has been reduced from the 141-acre tract first improved by John Woodland in the mid-1840s to the 97-acre tract today known as Stoney Batter. This is one of many agricultural properties in Baltimore County and is not representative of events and trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, thus disqualifying it for eligibility under Criterion A.

The property has been owned by several Baltimore County families since the 1840s. Historical research has shown that the members of these families who owned and/or occupied the property were not of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion B.

The main house has been significantly altered since its original construction in the mid-nineteenth century. Although the form is representative of the period during which it is believed to have been constructed and the material is indicative of Baltimore County, the original stylistic expression is no longer discernible because of twentieth-century alterations. In the 1920s, stylistic elements of the then-fashionable Colonial Revival style were added to the house in order to modernize and update the vernacular building. The original doors were replaced and storm doors added, a Colonial Revival-style surround was applied to the main entry, and rowlock brick sills were added to the window openings. It is also likely that the roof was replaced, now with wider overhanging eaves than is typical of mid-nineteenth-century domestic architecture. Prior to the purchase of the property by the current homeowner in 1981, the house had suffered from a fire that allegedly destroyed much of the interior. At the time of purchase, farm animals were using the house as a shelter (according to the current property owner). The house was subsequently renovated to serve once again as a farm house. However, the one-story wings were rehabilitated for use as apartments. This did not alter the fenestration but did require renovation of the interior floor plans. As a result of the renovations to restore the building to its original use, the original windows were replaced with vinyl sash, the soffit of the side-gabled roofs were clad with vinyl, oversized dormers were added to the main block and wings, and the chimneys were rebuilt (possibly with shorter stacks). These alterations and changes have affected the building's integrity of design, by the addition of oversized dormers, partial reconstruction of the chimney stacks, and the Colonial Revival-style elements applied to the main entry and window openings. This has also impacted the integrity of feeling, materials, and workmanship, as the building no longer reads definitively as a mid-nineteenth-century stone house; the alterations have resulted in the presentation of an early-twentieth-century house. Integrity of association has been affected as the main house no longer serves as a single-family dwelling but includes apartments in the original wings (although this is not evident from the exterior). Thus, the dwelling does not have the integrity to convey its significance as an example of vernacular stone architecture in Baltimore County, Maryland and is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The integrity of the larger agricultural property has been compromised by the construction of farm buildings from the 1920s, 1940s, and the late twentieth century. Alterations and the replacement of materials have resulted from the continued use of these agricultural buildings. Therefore, the associated outbuildings do not have the integrity to convey their significance as agricultural outbuildings associated with a mid-nineteenth-century farm.

Therefore, it is recommended that the property at 6850 Sunshine Avenue is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

## Site Description:

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The main house at 6850 Sunshine Avenue is located on the north side the street and is set back from the road approximately 1,500 feet down a tree-lined, asphalt-paved driveway that roughly bisects the property. A secondary gravel and dirt driveway runs parallel to the main driveway and extends to the north and east where it provides access to the numerous agricultural buildings located north and northeast of the house. Agricultural fields are located to the west of the driveway and a large cow pasture with a pond is located on the east side of the driveway. Large portions of the 97-acre parcel are enclosed with vinyl fencing, wooden post, and electric fencing. Mature trees are scattered across the property and a heavily wooded area is located north of the house. The main house is located on the top of a small hill and overlooks the gently rolling terrain. Foundation plantings surround the main house.

The associated outbuildings include a well house, garage/apartment, three chicken houses, a corn crib, tenant house, well house, shed/gate house, dairy barn with silo, shed, hay shelter, animal shelter, tractor shed, and gazebo.

#### Architectural Descriptions:

##### Main House, ca. 1845

The main house was constructed ca. 1845 and consists of a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay wide main block flanked by one-and-a-half-story, three-bay wide wings. The vernacular house was altered ca. 1924, and now exhibits elements associated with the Colonial Revival style (these alterations have obscured the building's original stylistic expression). A fire destroyed the interior of the building in the second half of the twentieth century; it was extensively renovated in the mid-1980s and must of the material is non-historic.

The main block and wings have a solid stone foundation and are constructed of roughly coursed cut stone. The corners of the main block and wings are ornamented with stone quoins. The three parts are each capped by a side-gabled roof that are covered with square-butt slate shingles and finished with overhanging boxed eaves. Vinyl-clad raking boards are located on the upper gable ends. The soffits have been covered with vinyl. The southern slopes (façade) of the main block and wings are each pierced by three front-gabled dormers, while the northern slopes (rear) are pierced by two dormers. The over-sized, wood-frame dormers are clad with vinyl siding and each holds a 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash window. The roofs of the dormers are covered with square-butt slate shingles and finished with overhanging boxed eaves. According to the present homeowner, the dormers were added in the mid-1980s. Interior-end brick chimneys pierce both the main block and wings. All four of the chimneys on the building have a plain cap and appear to have been rebuilt; the stacks are shorter than typical of the original construction period and may reflect the period of renovation following the fire.

The main entry is centrally located on the façade and consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door. All doors on the first story of the building have paneled reveals and are protected by a wooden storm door with eight lights over one panel. The main entry has a Colonial Revival-style surround that was added in the 1920s and consists of fluted pilasters and a blind fanlight with ogee molding and nebuly molding. A single-leaf entry is located below grade on the west (side) elevation of the main block and provides access to the basement. The flush metal door is reached by concrete steps. The house is symmetrically fenestrated on the façade and rear elevation with 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows. All window openings on the main block and wings have rowlock brick sills; the window openings on the façade are edged with inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. Small replacement 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows flank the chimney stack in the upper gable ends of the main block and wings. The central openings on the rear elevation are slightly off-center as a result of the interior stair located in the center hall. A single-leaf door opening with a concrete lug sill is located on the first story. It contains a single-leaf wood door with a cross buck and six lights. The entry is sheltered by a one-story, full-width porch that was likely constructed in the 1920s. The shed roof of the porch is

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covered with square-butt slate shingles and has overhanging boxed eaves. Square wood posts support the roof. The solid foundation of the porch appears to be stone, concrete, and brick. A small window opening just below the eave is located in the center bay. It has a rowlock brick sill and holds a pair of paneled cabinet doors with strap hinges. According to the present homeowner, the doors were added in the mid-1980s.

Both of the wings project beyond the main block on the rear elevation. Each has a single-leaf entry on the side elevation that provides access to the rear porch. Like the other door openings, they have cross buck wood doors with six lights, paneled reveals, and protective storm doors. The east (side) elevation of the eastern bay and the west (side) elevation of the western bay are each fenestrated with a central entry that holds a single-leaf paneled wood door with a cross buck and six lights that is protected by a storm door. The door openings are flanked by single 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows. Both of the wings have one-story porches on the side elevations. The porch on the eastern wing is one bay wide, while the porch on the western bay is three bays wide. They have solid foundations of concrete and brick. The shed roofs of both porches have overhanging eaves, are covered with square-butt slate shingles, and are supported by square wood posts. The upper gables are clad with vinyl siding.

Well House, ca. 1845

The well house appears to be contemporaneous to the main house and was given a ca. 1845 date of construction. It is located directly north of the main house. Typical of the building type, the one-story well house is primarily located below grade and thus only about one foot of the structure's walls and the entire roof are visible above ground. The square well house is constructed of roughly coursed cut stone. It is capped by a pyramidal hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Square-butt slate shingles cover the roof, which is pierced by a copper vent on the northern slope. The main entry, located on the east elevation, holds a single-leaf Dutch door. It has four lights over one panel and is set in a narrow, square-edge wood surround. The entry is reached by concrete steps that are surrounded by stone retaining walls with brick coping that is slightly sloped to shed water. The only other fenestration is a single window opening with a rowlock brick sill on the west elevation. It has been boarded with plywood and the window sash is not visible if present.

Garage/Apartment, ca. 1925

A garage with apartment is located directly north of the main house. The building originally had a two-story, two-bay main block that was enlarged ca. 1945 by the addition of one-story, four-bay wide wings on both side (east and west) elevations. The main building sits on a solid foundation of concrete blocks and is constructed of concrete blocks clad with vinyl German siding. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has narrow overhanging boxed eaves. An exterior-side chimney is located on the east elevation and has been parged. The façade (south elevation) contains two vehicular bays that have been enclosed and clad with vinyl German siding. They are each fenestrated with paired 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows. The second story of the façade is fenestrated with paired 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows, while a single 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement window with a rowlock brick sill is located in the upper gable end. All window openings on the façade are edged by inoperable louvered vinyl shutters. There is no door opening on the façade. The first story of the rear elevation is fenestrated with a replacement single-leaf paneled metal door with nine lights and a 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement window. The second story contains single-leaf paneled wood door with nine lights. Providing access to the second-floor apartment, the door is set in a square-edge wood surround and is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay porch. The porch has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. It is supported by metal posts and reached by a metal stair. Other fenestration on the second story includes 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows with rowlock brick sills. The upper gable end contains a 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement window with a rowlock brick sill.

The garage was enlarged ca. 1945 by the construction of one-story, four-bay wide wings on both side elevations. Set on solid

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foundations of concrete blocks, the wing additions are constructed of concrete blocks clad with vinyl German siding. The wings are capped by asymmetrical side-gabled roofs covered with corrugated metal on the southern slope and asphalt shingles on the northern slope. The rear slope has wide overhanging boxed eaves, while the roof on the southern slope overhangs, creating a shelter for the four vehicular bays. The façade is fenestrated with paneled wood roll-up doors. The side and rear elevations are fenestrated with four-light metal pivot sash over two-light metal sash (either fixed or awning) and two-light metal pivot sash over two-light metal sash (either fixed or awning). All window openings have rowlock brick sills. A single-leaf paneled wood door with four lights is located on the rear elevation of the east wing in the westernmost bay.

Two wooden platforms or decks are located on the north side of the garage. One has a prefabricated metal frame with a screen, creating a temporary shelter. These were added ca. 1990.

#### Chicken Houses, ca. 1925

Three outbuildings, now used as chicken houses, are located north of the main house, towards the northern edge of the property line. The buildings were likely originally constructed as sheds and were remodeled to serve as chicken houses. All of the wood-frame structures, dating from ca. 1925, are one story high. They are sheathed with board-and-batten and capped by corrugated metal roofs with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Fenestration on the buildings has been altered by the enclosure of openings, enlarging openings, and the replacement of windows and doors. A large pen for the chickens is surrounded by chain-link fencing.

#### Corn Crib, ca. 1925

This one-story corn crib, constructed ca. 1925, is one bay deep and has a rectangular form. The structure sits on a foundation that consists of modern landscaping piers and concrete-block piers. It is constructed of wood frame and is clad on the gable ends with vertical wood siding. The side elevations are covered with wire mesh and wooden slats. The gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and is covered with corrugated metal. Rectangular vents covered with corrugated metal are located on the roof. A single-leaf batten door is centrally located on the west elevation. The building's new foundation and current location suggest that it has been moved from another location on the property.

#### Tenant House, ca. 1940

Located northwest of the main house is a one-and-a-half-story tenant house, which appears to date from ca. 1940. The house has a Minimal Traditional form, extending four bays wide and two bays deep. A one-story projecting bay is located in the northernmost bay of the building. The house sits on a solid foundation of concrete blocks. The masonry structure is constructed of concrete blocks clad with vinyl German siding. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney with a plain cap pierces the western (façade) slope of the roof. The facade is fenestrated with 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows. All window openings on the building have rowlock brick sills; the window openings on the south (side) elevation are also edged with inoperable louvered vinyl shutters. The door located in the single-leaf opening on the façade was not visible because it was open at the time of survey. It is protected by a metal-frame storm door. The entry is sheltered by a one-story, three-bay porch. Set on a wooden pier foundation with lattice, the porch has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is supported by turned wood posts. A balustrade of square posts encloses the porch.

The side elevations of the house are fenestrated with single and paired openings that hold 1/1, 4/4, and 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows. The rear elevation is fenestrated with a single-leaf entry, triple 5/5, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows flanked by single panels, and a single 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement window. The door is sheltered by a one-

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story, one-bay porch. Set on a solid concrete foundation, the porch has a shed roof supported by metal posts. The porch roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A garage was integrated into the basement level of the north (side) elevation. The vehicular opening has been enclosed and is now clad with vinyl German siding. It now holds a single-leaf paneled wood door and a small 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash window.

Well House, ca. 1940

A small well house is located northwest of the tenant house and west of the garage. Constructed of concrete blocks, the half-story building dating from the early 1940s is one bay square. It is capped by a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. Both the roof and gable ends are clad with standing-seam metal. A single-leaf batten door with a diamond-shaped light is located in the west elevation. A rectangular louvered vent is located in the gable end of the east elevation.

Shed/gate house, ca. 1940

This one-story, one-bay square shed, erected ca. 1940, sits on a solid foundation of concrete blocks. Located east of the garage/apartment, the masonry structure is constructed of concrete blocks and is clad with vinyl German siding. The pyramidal hipped roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves and is covered with corrugated metal. The façade (south elevation) is fenestrated with a single-leaf paneled wood door and paired four-light metal casement windows. The door with a single light and a cross buck is set in a square-edge wood surround and the window has inoperable louvered vinyl shutters. All window openings have rowlock brick sills. Each elevation is fenestrated with a single window opening. The east elevation contains paired four-light metal casement windows, while the openings on the north and west elevation have been infilled with glass blocks. The opening on the west (side) elevation is edged with inoperable louvered vinyl shutters. A Gasboy-brand fuel pump is located in front of the building and likely dates from the 1940s.

Dairy barn, ca. 1940

This two-story dairy barn is three bays wide and five structural bays deep. The building sits on a solid foundation of concrete and has a barrel roof. The exterior walls of the barn and the roof are covered with corrugated metal. The first story of the façade (west elevation) has a central entry flanked by window openings. The main entry to the barn consists of a paneled roll-up door. A large square opening in the second story has been enclosed and covered with corrugated metal. A smaller opening that accommodates a sliding door has been cut into the opening. A sliding door is also located in the upper story on the rear elevation. These doors provide access to the large hay loft in the second story. All window openings on the building hold four-light, metal-frame pivot sash over a two-light fixed or awning sash. All of the windows have splayed concrete sills. The north (side) elevation contains paired window openings in each of the bays. Two shed-roofed dormers are also located on the north side of the roof. Both the roof and cheeks of the dormers are covered with corrugated metal. The window opening in each of the dormers has been boarded with plywood. The south (side) elevation has paired window openings in three bays and sliding metal doors in two of the bays. A tall concrete silo is located off the northeast corner of the barn. The silo is capped with a conical roof covered with metal.

A two-story secondary barn flanked by one-story wings is located east of the dairy barn. It was likely constructed ca. 1940. A one-story addition connects the dairy barn to the secondary barn. The secondary barn is rectangular in form. It is two bays wide and one bay deep with four-bay-wide wings that are one bay deep. The entire structure is constructed of concrete blocks clad with corrugated metal. The main portion of the barn has a front-gabled roof with an overhanging gable on the northern slope. The wings are capped by an asymmetrical side-gabled roof that extends across the south elevation of the barn. Square wood posts and brackets help to support the overhang of the roof on the south side. The barn and the wings are fenestrated with rectangular window openings that hold a single metal light surrounded by glass blocks. The north elevation of the barn has two single-leaf

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

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MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, National Register Program

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openings, one on the first story and one on the second story, both centrally located. The doors are covered with corrugated metal. The entire first story of the south elevation is open, providing shelter for the animals.

The one-story addition connecting the dairy barn to the secondary barn is one story high, two bays deep, and one bay wide. It has a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete blocks clad with corrugated metal. The shed roof has wide overhanging eaves and is covered with corrugated metal. The north elevation is fenestrated with a single rectangular window opening with glass blocks and a two-leaf carriage door. The south elevation is open. The overhang of the roof on the south elevation is supported by wooden posts.

#### Shed, ca. 1945

A one-story, two-bay shed is located northeast of the dairy barn. The wood-frame structure, dating from ca. 1945, is sheathed with board-and-batten. The asymmetrical side-gabled roof has overhanging eaves and is covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation (façade) of the structure is open. A single-leaf batten wood door is located on the east elevation. A half-story animal pen is attached on the west side. Square wood posts mark the corners of the structure, which is clad with corrugated metal. The roof is open and a small opening is cut into the south elevation. It appears that the building is currently used to house feed for animals.

#### Hay Shelter, ca. 1985

This one-story structure has a rectangular form. It is northeast of the garage/apartment and southeast of the three chicken houses. The open wood-frame shelter, dating from ca. 1985, consists of a gabled roof covered with corrugated metal that is supported by square wood posts. Corrugated metal covers the upper gable ends.

#### Animal Shelter, ca. 1990

This one-story, one-bay square shelter is located immediately to the south of the hay shelter. Constructed ca. 1990, the structure consists of a low wall of concrete blocks that is surrounded by metal chain-link fencing. Square wood posts support a flat roof that is covered with corrugated metal. The shelter currently houses chickens.

#### Tractor Shed, ca. 1990

A one-story, five-bay tractor shed is located northeast of the dairy barn. The wood-frame structure, erected ca. 1990, sits on a poured concrete foundation. The shed is clad with corrugated metal and topped by a side-gabled roof. The roof has overhanging eaves and is covered with corrugated metal. The westernmost bay of the shed is enclosed and has a paneled roll-up door. The remaining four bays are open on the south side.

#### Gazebo, ca. 1995

A prefabricated gazebo is located northeast of the house. The wood-frame octagonal gazebo, built ca. 1995, is capped by a hipped roof covered with square-butt wood shingles. The roof is supported by square wood posts with brackets. A balustrade of square posts edges the gazebo.

#### Endnotes

### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

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Stoney Batter

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1. Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, A History of Baltimore County (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc.: 1979), 135-136.
2. The current Fork Methodist Church (BA-364) was constructed in 1809 and has been extensively altered by subsequent renovations.
3. Villages of Northeast Baltimore County: Origins to c. 1940 (Greater Northeast Baltimore County Historical District Committee, 1991), 13-15.
4. Andrew Goss, A Brief Collection of Some Interesting Notes Concerning Early History of Kingsville and Perry Hall, February 1971, 4-7.
5. Baltimore County Office of Planning, Greater Kingsville Area Community Plan (Towson: Baltimore County Council, 1996), 24-25.
6. Baltimore County Patents Tract Index at Maryland State Archives (S1582).
7. Edward Day to Nathan Baker, Baltimore County Land Records, 10 August 1799, Liber WG 59: Folio 328-329.
8. Wesley Baker to John Woodland, Baltimore County Land Records, 8 July 1840, TK 302 423-424. This is likely the same Wesley Baker that was listed as John Wesley Baker in the 1840 Census. J. Wesley Baker was a single farmer in his 40s living in the vicinity of Clarkson's Hope (Ancestry.com, 1840 United States Federal Census [database on-line], Census Place: Baltimore, Maryland; Roll 162; Page: 83).
9. Ancestry.com, 1850 United States Federal Census [database on-line], Census Place: District 2, Baltimore, Maryland, Roll M432\_279, Page: 114, Image: 230.
10. Ancestry.com, 1850 United States Federal Census, Maryland Slave Schedule, Second District, Baltimore County, Maryland, page 535. Ron V. Jackson, Accelerated Indexing Systems, comp., Maryland Census, 1772-1890 [database on-line] (Provo, UT: The Generations Network, Inc., 1999).
11. John B. Woodland to Charles Kellum and others, Baltimore County Land Records, 9 February 1852, Liber HMF 1: Folio 203.
12. Ancestry.com, 1850 United States Federal Census [database on-line], Census Place: Baltimore Ward 3, Baltimore, Maryland, Roll M432\_282, Page 360, Image 148.
13. Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circular for the Year 1845, Archives of Maryland Online, Volume 528, Page 324.
14. Ancestry.com, 1860 United States Federal Census [database on-line], Census Place: District 11, Baltimore, Maryland, Roll M653\_469, Page 169, Image 79.
15. G. M. Hopkins & Co., Map of Baltimore County, Maryland: 1877. As noted on this and other historic maps of the area, several extended members of the Dilworth family settled in Baltimore County around the Fork and Kingsville area. According to census records, the George Dilworth that resided in the Ishmael Day House (located east of Clarkson's Hope on Sunshine Avenue)

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

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Date

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is not the same George Dilworth that was the son of John and Eliza Dilworth.

16. Ancestry.com, 1880 United States Federal Census [database on-line], Census Place: District 11, Baltimore, Maryland, Roll T9\_496, Family History Film, 1254496, Page: 404.4000, Enumeration District 251, Image: 0615.
17. John Dilworth to George and Robert Dilworth, Baltimore County Land Records, 24 December 1889, Liber JWS 178: Folio 24.
18. Jessie Dilworth and others to D. Burgan Dilworth, Baltimore County Land Records, 1 October 1924, Liber WPC 592: Folio 47.
20. G. W. Bromley and Co., Atlas of Baltimore County (Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley and Co., 1898 and 1915).
21. Jesse Dilworth and others to D. Burgan Dilworth, Baltimore County Land Records, 1 October 1924, Liber WPC 592: Folio 47.
22. Jesse Dilworth and Eliza Dilworth and Eliza E. Dilworth to J. Frank and Nina Pauline Schmidt, Baltimore County Land Records, 23 May 1935, Liber CWB 952: Folio 198.
23. J. Frank and Nina Pauline Schmidt to Elwood S. Quarngesser, Baltimore County Land Records, 1 May 1946, RJS 1460 1; Ancestry.com, 1920 United States Federal Census [database on-line], Census Place: Baltimore Ward 9, Baltimore, Maryland, Roll T625\_662, Page: 8A, Enumeration District: 129, Image: 207.
24. Elwood S. Quarngesser to Truck Trailer Equipment Corporation, Baltimore County Land Records, 13 December 1974, Liber EHK 5499: Folio 132.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

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Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

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BA-3251

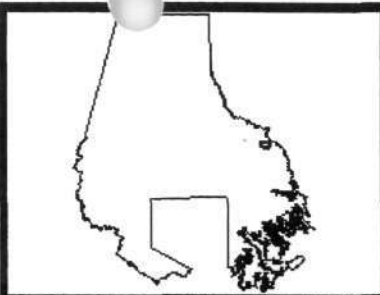


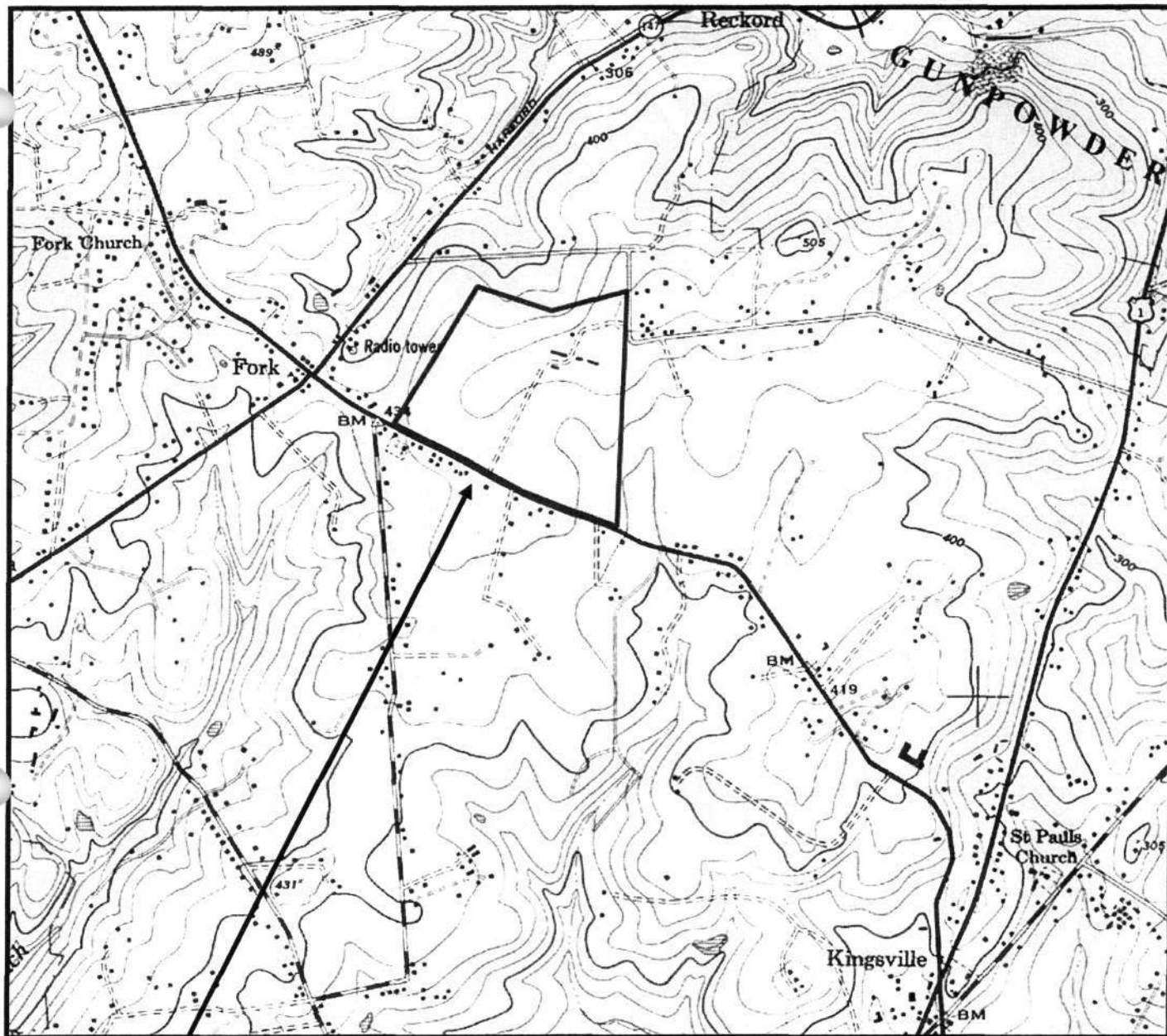
Date 9/20/09 I.D. # BA-3251 Name/Address 6850 SUNSHINE AVENUE





**Stoney Batter (BA-3251)**  
6850 Sunshine Avenue  
Kingsville, Baltimore County, Maryland  
Baltimore County GIS Map  
Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2009





**Stoney Batter (BA-3251)**

6850 Sunshine Avenue

Kingsville, Baltimore County, MD

White Marsh Quad, USGS Topographic Map, 1949, Revised 1986

Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2009







BA-3251

Stoney Butler

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore County, MD

ENT Traceries

8/2009

MD SHPO

main house, looking north (facade)

#1 of 16



BA-3251

Stoney Batter

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore county, MD

EHT Traces

8/2009

MD SHPO

main house, near elevation, looking south

#2 of 16





BA-3251  
Stacey Butler  
6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville  
Baltimore County, MD

EHT Traceries

8/2009

MD SHPO

Main house, northeast corner

#3 of 16



BA-3251

Stoney Butler

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore county, MD

ETT Traces

8/2009

MD SHPO

main house, southwest corner

#4 of 16



BA-3251

Stoney Batter

6850 Sunline Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore county, MD

EHT Traces

8/2009

MD SHPD

well house, facade, looking west

#5 of 16





BA-3251

Stoney Butler

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore county, md

EHT Traces

8/2009

MD SHPO

Shed/gate house, looking northeast

#6 of 16



BA- 3251  
Stacey Butler  
6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville  
Baltimore County, MD

EHT Trainers  
8/2009  
MD SHPO

Garage/apartment, Arcade, looking northwest  
#7 of 10





BA-3251

Stanley Butler

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore County, MD

EHT Trainers

8/2009

MD SHPD

Garage/apartment, rear elevation, looking southeast

# 8 of 16



BA-3251

Stoney Batter

6850 SunShine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore county, MD

CHT Tracub's

8/2009

MD SHPD

Tenant name, facade, looking northeast

#9 of 16



BA-3251

Stoney Butler

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore County, MD

EHT Traceries

8/2009

MD SHPO

Tenant House, facade, looking southeast

#10 of 16





BA-3251  
Stacey Bather  
6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville  
Baltimore County, MD  
EHT Trainers  
8/2009  
MD SHPO  
Well house, looking northeast  
#11 of 16



BA-3251

Stoney Butler

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore County, MD

EHT traces

8/2009

MD SHPO

Dairy barn, facade, looking northeast

#12 of 16



BA-3251  
Stoney Batter  
6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville  
Baltimore county, MD  
EHT Traceries  
8/2009  
MD SHPO  
Dairy barn & silo, looking southeast  
#13 of 16



BA-3251

Stacey Batter

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore County, MD

EHT Trainers

8/2009

MD SHPO

Additions to dairy barn, looking northeast

#14 of 16





BA-3251

Stoney Butler

6850 Sunshine Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore County, MD

ETT Traceries

8/2009

MD SHPO

Corn crib, tractor shed, & shed, looking northeast

#15 of 16



BA-3251

Stoney Batter

6850 Sunshyne Avenue, Kingsville

Baltimore County, MD

EHT Trainers

8/2009

MD SHPO

Chicken house, hay shelter, & animal shelter, looking northeast +

#16 of 16